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A BATTLE IN COREA.

Fighting Already Begun Between China and Japan.

JAPANESE WERE VICTORIOUS.

Corean Troops Attack a Japanese Garrison and Are Repulsed—The Japanese Minister at Washington Notified of the Battle—The Corean Government Withdraws Its Promise Made to Japan.

NAGASAKI, July 25.—Advices from Seoul state that a battle has been fought there between Corean and Japanese troops, in which the Coreans were repulsed with considerable loss. The Corean troops, together with some Chinese soldiers, made an attack upon the Japanese garrison at the Corean capital, and attempted to take the Japanese position by storm.

A sharp fight ensued, but the Japanese fire was more than the attacking party could stand, and they were compelled to retire. The assault upon the Japanese garrison was made at the instigation of the Chinese residents of Seoul.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Advices of the Battle as Sent to Shanghai. Rumors Confirmed.

SHANGHAI, July 25.—A dispatch received here from Nagasaki, on the southwest side of the island of Kioo-Sioo, Japan, says that a detachment of Corean troops, at the instigation of the Chinese residents, attacked the Japanese garrison and were defeated.

A later telegram says that a Japanese cruiser and a Chinese transport have been engaged and that the cruiser sunk the transport.

Nothing is known here of the alleged private dispatch, stating that the Japanese have bombarded Corean ports.

The British consul has received a telegram from the British charge d'affaires at Tokio, stating that the Japanese have undertaken to regard Shanghai as outside of the sphere of operations.

The price of coal has risen 40 per cent on account of the large demand made upon these supplies for use upon board warships, transports, etc.

Reported to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Tateno, the Japanese minister here, received a cablegram from his government saying that Corean troops had made an un-called-for attack upon the Japanese soldiers stationed at Seoul, the capital, and that their fire had been returned by the Japanese troops, with what result on either side the dispatch does not say, nor is the date of the skirmish given.

Very Hostile to Japan.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch received here from Chemulpo, Corea, says that the Corean government, instigated by the Chinese residents, has withdrawn the promises of reform already made by Japan, and that the guards at the imperial palace at Seoul, when the dispatch was sent, were assuming a very hostile attitude toward the Japanese troops in the capital. A conflict was momentarily expected.

News Confirmed.

LONDON, July 25.—The Japanese legation in this city has received a dispatch confirming the news received by the way of Nagasaki of an attack of Corean troops upon the Japanese garrison at Seoul. The dispatch states that the palace guard were the aggressors. It also states that the Corean troops at Seoul number 6,000 men, with several Gatling guns.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INTERESTS. Several of Our War Vessels Will Soon Be Sent to Corea.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Hostilities between China and Japan will require an immediate reinforcement of the United States naval force on the China station. At present this consists of only two vessels, the cruiser Baltimore and the antiquated Monocacy. They are both at Chemulpo, Corea, and it would be impossible for them to properly cover the enormous extent of sea coast that must be watched.

Owing to the demands of the seal patrol service, there is only one vessel at present available for the China station in addition to the two now there. This is the Charleston, now at Mare Island, which it was expected would be sent to Hawaii to take the place to be vacated by the Philadelphia, which must return to the United States for much needed docking.

However, on Aug. 1, the close season in the seal waters expires, and as it will be necessary after that date to protect only the 60-mile zone around the Pribyloff islands, it is probable that some of the vessels of the patrol fleet can be spared and ordered to proceed directly to China. In this case the choice probably would fall on the Yorktown, the Concord and the Petrel, leaving the Mohican, the Adams, the Alert and the Ranger to guard the seal islands.

The News From Yokohama.

TACOMA, July 25.—A special to a news agency from Yokohama states that Coreans and Chinese engaged in a battle on the 12th inst with Tungais rebels and a large number were killed.

It is reported that the Corean King has been kidnapped by the Japanese.

The Chinese consul at Nagasaki has ordered all Chinese to leave their homes.

Eight Japanese and three Chinese men-of-war and 20,000 troops are at Jenzen. Trouble is imminent at that place.

Cholera is increasing at a fearful rate.

FRICK EXPLAINS.

An Interesting Day in the Armor Plate Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Steel company was the witness before the naval committee in the armor plate investigation. Mr. Frick asserted that he had opposed entering upon the work of making armor plate since the necessary plant would be costly and the company would have but one customer.

While the company's output of 1893 had been more than 3,000,000, only 50,000 tons was armor plate. It is a comparatively unimportant branch of the works and he had left the details entirely to Superintendent Hunsicker. Mr. Frick regarded the penalty levied by the navy department as exorbitant and had appealed to the president, as he was permitted to do under law. He considered the president's decision unjust in the amount exacted, since all the company had stipulated to do was to furnish the best armor.

Like the other witness, Mr. Frick asserted that the tensile tests of plate were of no importance as compared with ballistic tests. He did not regard the information to the government as a conspiracy on the part of former employees for revenge, but rather as a money-making scheme. Informer Craig had come to him before the information was given out, intimating that a conspiracy was on foot and giving as his motive for the visit gratitude toward a member of the company who had assisted his sister in obtaining an education. Mr. Frick told also of a visit from an unknown elderly lady, who said she came from Washington, and intimated that for money she could give some valuable information.

SUBTERRANEAN EXPLOSION.

Strange and Unaccountable Phenomenon in Kansas.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., July 25.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Coffeyville experienced a subterranean explosion, strongly resembling an earthquake, which terrified the citizens for miles around and caused much damage. Just north of town is situated a strong natural gas well. About the time mentioned several distinct explosions rapidly following one another awoke the citizens, who jumped out of their beds to find the town brightly illuminated.

The earth trembled perceptibly, shaking buildings and causing china to rattle, while showers of rocks could be seen bursting from the well. The shower kept up for several minutes, causing terror among the citizens. Huge rocks were hurled high into the air and descending, crashed into the cottages in the neighborhood of the pit. One rock, weighing fully 30 pounds, fell through the roof of a house and barely missed the occupants. As far as known, however, none was hurt.

Daylight disclosed a dismal sight. For 30 acres around the well the earth was torn up as if by a volcano. Huge boulders lay about, while several holes, many of them 15 to 30 feet deep, showed from whence they came. Houses had been shattered, barns toppled over and masses of earth appeared where before the ground was level. The strange phenomenon is unaccountable.

CARRIED OUT HIS THREAT.

Failing to Make Money a Landlord Drowns Himself.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 25.—"If I fail to make money this summer out of my hotel enterprise, I intend to jump into the river," has been the oft-repeated remark of Theodore Beverman the past season. Beverman at 10:30 Monday night kept his word.

He was half-owner and manager of Ferncliff hotel at Fern Grove, a summer resort, 14 miles up the river. He came to the city Monday, purchased supplies and shipped them to the grove on the steamer Shawnee. He took passage, and when the boat reached Charles-town landing Captain Pfeiffer discovered Beverman overboard. Life preservers were thrown to the drowning man, but he failed to take hold, and he sank in 15 feet of water. Beverman, two years ago, inherited considerable wealth in Germany. He was 35 years old and unmarried.

A Prank Which Will Cost Dearly.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 25.—Ed Foster and William Slaughter went to the home of Henry Talbert last night, where they bored a hole in one of the side doors and spattered blood around it. Each had a shotgun, with which they perforated the door, but fortunately none of the occupants in the room were injured. Finally Foster and Slaughter left the premises and ran around the block shooting their guns in rapid succession, until arrested by Patrolman Madden. They stated to the officer that they were out for a time, but he slated them for attempted burglary.

Terribly Bitten by a Mastiff.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 25.—Emma Riggers, who makes her home with an uncle, Jacob Riggers, this city, was horribly bitten by a mad mastiff yesterday. The animal attacked her with the ferocity of a lion, tearing her face and arms into shreds. Her nose was completely chewed off. Twenty stitches in the face alone were required to dress the injury. The girl is only 7 years old. It is thought she can not recover.

Three Men Drowned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 25.—Three men, Frank Matchics, Michael Delonuez and Charles Drewlawicz, were drowned in the Susquehanna river at Plymouth, last night. The men attended a picnic at Hanover park and were crossing the river in a boat when it capsized, throwing them into the water. They were unable to swim and soon sank to the bottom. The bodies were recovered.

PRESIDENT DEFENDED

Senator Hill Replies to Senator Gorman's Speech.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SENATE.

The Entire Day Devoted to Debate and No Action Taken on the Tariff Bill—No Telling How Long the Discussion Will Last—A Number of Bills Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Another dramatic scene occurred in the senate yesterday, but President Cleveland, instead of being, as on Monday, the object of attack by the leader of his party, was defended with vigor and vim. Mr. Cleveland's champion yesterday was his old political rival and enemy, Senator David Bennett Hill of New York. The New York senator spoke for almost two hours to breathless galleries and a full senate.

Several times the presiding officer was unable to restrain the enthusiasm his remarks evoked, notably when Mr. Hill declared that personal considerations would not prevent him from defending the president when he was unjustly attacked. He defended Mr. Cleveland's letter, his right to send it and the sentiments it contained, and made a strong point against his adversaries when he pointed out that they criticised the president for siding with the house when they admitted that they had used all their influence to induce him to interpose in behalf of the senate amendments to the tariff bill.

He took up Mr. Gorman's argument and met it point by point in a manner satisfactory to himself at least, and concluded with a piece of satire that stung those on the floor and tickled the galleries unmeasurably. Mr. Gorman on Monday compared Mr. Hill to lago. Yesterday Mr. Hill likened them who had joined in the assault on Mr. Cleveland to the conspirators who stabbed Caesar to death at the foot of Pompey's statue in the Roman senate. Mr. Gorman, he characterized as the lean and hungry Cassius; Mr. Jones, Marcus Brutus, the honest Brutus of the senate; Mr. Vest, who struck the first blow on Friday, as Casca; Mr. Voorhees as Trebonius, "testy but earnest," and Mr. Harris as Metellus Cimber. They had struck down the president, Mr. Hill said, not that they loved Mr. Cleveland less, but that they loved the senate compromise more. "And yet," he concluded, and each word rang out like a hammer on an anvil, "I can say with Anthony, 'They are all honorable men.'"

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, who followed Mr. Hill with a brief speech, also gave to the country his share of the secrets of the political prison house. He detailed at length the manner in which the sugar schedule had been prepared, insisting that it was made by and in the interest of the sugar trust. He gave way in order to give the Democrats a chance to caucus. Altogether it was a very exciting day, and the indications are that others as interesting will follow.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The house yesterday passed by a party vote, the bill for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the railway mail service between March 15 and May 1, 1889. The vote was yeas, 140; nays, 53.

Bills were passed to issue patents to the Presbyterian board of home missions for land in the Omaha Indian reservation for church purposes; to authorize the secretary of the interior to lease sites in the Hot Springs (S. D.) reservation for cold water reservoirs; to authorize a settlement with the state of Arkansas by the secretaries of the treasury and the interior of differences between the government and the state, growing out of the issue of bonds by the state which are owned or held in trust by the United States; a bill to confirm the titles of settlers who entered lands in California, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona under the timber and stone act, but whose entries have since been declared invalid because the lands have "been offered at public sale according to law, but have not been cancelled," to confirm titles to lands where citizens made homestead or pre-emption or desert land entries on unsurveyed lands and afterward discovered them to be within railroad land grants, and one permitting settlers on public lands to secure surveys by depositing the amount of probable expense with the land office officials.

The bill providing for examination and classification of lands in the grants of the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana and Idaho with regard to mineral deposits, passed after a running debate led by its author, Mr. Hartman of Montana.

A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell to railroad companies operating in public lands necessary lands for reservoirs and gravel pits passed, and at 4 o'clock the house adjourned.

Indications of an Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—That an early adjournment of congress is anticipated, is evidenced in the fact that Senator Turpie, Representative Bynum and several of their associates in both houses have engaged quarters for the month of August at the Windsor and Clifton pavilions, connected with the French Lick hotel at French Lick Springs, Ind., and where they have been in the habit of drinking the waters for several years past. It is also understood that Secretary Gresham will spend several weeks at the same resort later in the season.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business yesterday was \$124,091,678, of which \$81,177,352 was gold reserve.

DEBS DEFEATED.

The Court Decides Against the American Railway Union Officials.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Debs and the other officers of the American Railway union met with a decided reverse yesterday in their fight against the prosecution for contempt in the United States court. The court decided that the answer filed by the defendants is not a sufficient reply to the charge of contempt, and the motion of their attorneys that they be discharged was overruled. The court will now hear the evidence of the government to sustain the contempt charge, and the defendants will be given the opportunity to produce evidence in their defense.

The argument in the case was finished shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the decision of the court was announced by Judge Woods after he had conferred for a few minutes with his colleague, Judge Grosscup. In substance Judge Woods said: "The main point alleged is that a contempt case like this is a criminal proceeding, and the motion is to discharge the respondents on the ground that their answer denying the contempt is conclusive. It is true that a procedure like this is criminal technically, but not essentially. It is an incident in the main case in equity under the bill filed by the government. No case has been cited here in which the federal courts have sustained the proposition put forward by the attorneys for the respondents. If anything should happen to change our minds during the further course of the case the defendants will have the benefit of the change. As it is now we are content to rule that the answer is not complete; as the case is to be further examined it is well that all questions be kept as free as possible from opinions from the court, and we will therefore not give any extended opinion."

Judge Woods then asked the attorneys in the case to state how long it would require to hear the evidence on the charge of contempt. As he did not wish to remain in the city, he suggested that the matter be referred to a master in chancery to take testimony. The suggestion met with the favor of the counsel for the defense but the lawyers for the government opposed it.

Mr. Michrist said the evidence for the government could be all presented in a day at the most, while Mr. Gregory suggested that the case be given to a master with orders to report in 30 days.

The court finally decided to go on with the case with the understanding that if it did not make rapid progress it might be sent to a master at any time.

During the discussion Edwin Walker, special counsel for the government, made the suggestion that it was within the power of the defendants to end the trouble by declaring the strike off. They are still in contempt, he said, and the government is in possession of information that the injunction is still being violated.

Judge Woods said that if there are further violations of the injunction a supplemental information can be filed and the guilty parties will find themselves in a much worse position than they would otherwise be in.

Attorney Gregory denied that it was within the power of his clients to declare the strike off or that any trouble which may exist on the railroads is within their control. With that, the subject was dropped.

Debs' Case at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—In the case of Eugene V. Debs et al vs. the United States of America, pending in the federal court in this city, Judge Woods yesterday ordered it recorded that the motion to continue the injunction heretofore issued in this cause be continued to the first Tuesday in September, 1894, and plaintiffs may have until that time to file an amended bill, with leave for defendants to file earlier action.

A like order was recorded in the case of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway vs. E. V. Debs.

Edward C. Weeks, charged with being the leader of the Hammond strikers, went to jail in default of \$500 bond. If Debs is convicted at Chicago, the cause against him here will probably be dismissed.

That Caisson Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The investigation of the army stock of shells and shrapnel in use at Fort Sheridan was continued. When full evidence is obtained as to the condition of some of the shell now in use it is claimed that the abandonment of certain devices of explosives will be the result. These discoveries have gone so far as to thoroughly satisfy the army and government officials that the caisson explosion on Grand boulevard was the effect of defective ordnance. It is not claimed that the ammunition was defective in make. The evidence only shows, it is said, that long and rough usage may render shells of certain construction positively dangerous.

Horrible Manner of Suicide.

SULLIVAN, Ind., July 25.—Lizzie Raines, wife of Professor Seigel Raines, superintendent of the Sullivan city schools, committed suicide at noon yesterday by setting fire to a brush-heap and then jumping into the flames. Several of her friends were out picking blackberries and she slipped away from them and took her life in the manner described. She was sent to the southern asylum about four months ago, and about one month ago she returned here; a few weeks ago she attempted to take her life by hanging.

Opera House Burned.

WATERLOO, Ind., July 25.—The Waterloo Opera House was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon together with its contents, including the equipment of the Waterloo cadets, who used the second floor as an armory. The fire caught from a passing train at 3 o'clock. Loss \$30,000.

LOST IN THE ARCTICS

Walter Wellman's Party May Have Perished.

SUCH IS NOW THE BELIEF.

Professor Oyen Left on Danes Island in a Destitute Condition—Another Victim Added to the Long List of Persons Who Have Given Their Lives in the Cause of Arctic Exploration.

LONDON, July 25.—Carl Siewwers writes to The Standard that he is in receipt of advices from Tromso that leave little doubt that the Walter Wellman Arctic expedition is lost.

Experienced skippers, just returned from the Spitzbergen seas, express the same opinion, and Colonel Fielding, who accompanied Captain Nares's expedition in 1875, shares this belief.

The Pall Mall Gazette is in receipt of similar advices from Tromso, all confirming the general belief in the fate of the expedition.

Arctic skippers report that the flow of pack ice and its density this summer would prove irresistible to any vessel, however strong. They believe that the Ragnvald Jarl has been crushed in the ice, and express the belief that there is a remote chance that the members of the Wellman expedition have been saved by managing to get upon an iceflo. In which case, they believe that the explorers are in a most dangerous position as they add that it is most probable that the Ragnvald Jarl was crushed without warning.

Should the forebodings of the Arctic skippers prove true, and if the Ragnvald Jarl was crushed without warning, it is probable that the members of the expedition were unable to take any large quantity of supplies with them upon the ice floe, even supposing that they succeeded in escaping thereto.

When questioned in regard to the effectiveness of the aluminum boats in such an emergency, Arctic captains expressed the belief that they would be of no use in such pack ice as was flowing this summer.

Mr. Fielden, the owner of the yacht Saide, has received news of Professor Oyen's distress from Captain Johannsen of the sloop Anna. Mr. Fielden instantly ordered the Saide to Danes Island and she reached that spot the next day; but only to be welcomed by the professor's dog. Oyen was found in his bed in an almost dying condition. He had given up all hope of ever seeing the face of a human being again.

Upon a table in the professor's quarters was found a letter containing bitter reproaches against Wellman, whom he accused of having left him in the lurch. Wellman, according to Professor Oyen, promised that a man should stay with him and share his frightful solitude. But it appears at the last moment Wellman decided that a man could not be spared, and so the professor had to be content with the company of his faithful dog.

The Saide also reported that Professor Oyen was so badly provisioned when he was found that his early death appeared inevitable. But in spite of his sufferings and the thought that death was hovering over him, the professor refused to be taken off Danes Island, insisting upon remaining there, faithful to his trust, even though death was the result of his continuing at his post of Arctic solitude.

The Saide, however, left a quantity of provisions with the professor, and also presented him with some medicines of which he stood in great need.

Thus was Professor Oyen left in company with his brute friend, probably to die on Danes Island, another victim added to the long list of persons who have given their lives in the cause of Arctic exploration.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS BURNED.

An Illinois Town Suffers Half a Million Dollar Fire Loss.

CHENOA, Ill., July 25.—A great conflagration wiped out the finest part of the business portion of this place yesterday afternoon, starting in Ballinger's livery stable. All of the business houses in two blocks, on both sides of the street lying east of the Alton and south of the Toledo, Peoria and Western, were destroyed. This is the same ground almost exactly that was burned over four years ago, and nearly all the buildings were new and contained valuable stocks. The total loss is not less than \$500,000, with about one-half insured.

Fifty-four buildings and nearly all the stock they contained were swept away in the flames, which seemed to break out all over the business district at once and gave no time to save anything. The only business establishments left in the town are two saloons, a dry goods store and the office of the Chenoa Gazette. The general opinion is that the fire was started by sparks from a passing train falling into the hay at Ballinger's barn.

The town was almost destitute of water and nothing could be done to check the flames. In Ballinger's barn six imported stallions were destroyed at a loss of \$15,000. Among the heavy losses are Davis & Company, drygoods; Churchill & Sons, Farmers' bank, Fitzgibbons' saloon, Warner, gents furnishings; Wightman & Company, hardware; Travis, furniture; Sweet, photographer; Gordon & Dexter, lumber and coal; Goodspeed, drygoods; Hargadine & Chambers, butchers; Haynes, George Gordon & Company, grain; Swathoff, dry goods; Rugger, druggist; Shugart & Schoop, harness; Schureman & Hops, druggists; Sebastian, sewing machines; Shuler, furniture; Maddux, druggist. J. T. McKenzie, tailor, leaped from a second story window and was impaled on an iron picket. He will die.